

pusile. The following may serve as a specimen. A Dutchman of Arlington became a partisan of New York and spoke in reproachful terms of the convention, and of the proceedings of the Green Mountain Boys. He advised the settlers to submit to New York, and re-purchase their lands from that government. Being requested to desist, and disregarding it, he was arrested and carried to the Green Mountain tavern in Bennington. The committee, after hearing his defence, ordered him "to be tied in an armed chair, and hoisted to the sign, (a catamount's skin, stuffed, sitting upon the sign post, twenty-five feet from the ground, with large teeth, grinning towards New York,) and there to hang two hours in sight of the people as a punishment merited by his enmity to the rights and liberties of the inhabitants of the New Hampshire Grants."—This sentence was executed to the no small mortification of a large concourse of people; and when he was let down he was dismissed by the committee with the exhortation to "go and sin no more."

The Herald of Freedom.

C. W. BROWN, Editor.

Lawrence, Saturday, Feb. 16, 1856.

Renewed Difficulties at Easton.

A special messenger arrived in town on Wednesday morning last, representing that difficulties had broken out anew in the vicinity of Easton; that Mr. Sparks had been killed, and that every Free State settler was to be expelled from that region. The intelligence coming so direct, our commanding officers thought it advisable to send out a small detachment of mounted men to inquire into the character of the difficulties. Col. M. C. Dickey, of Topeka, being in town, a small company of volunteers, mostly from the Barber Guards, with Capt. SAMUEL WALKER, set out about noon of Wednesday with instructions to reconnoitre, and report with as little delay as possible of the true state of matters.

The party arrived at Tonganoxie's, a Delaware Indian, who resides about fifteen miles from Lawrence. They remained here over night. In the mean time rumors continued to arrive of difficulties, and outrage at Easton. The reports seemed so authentic it was thought advisable to send back to Lawrence for additional recruits, which was done. On Thursday the party rode to Mr. Wright's, ten miles distant from Tonganoxie's, and eight miles from Easton. They found the people in the vicinity much frightened with the reports, and all parties seemed apprehensive of a bloody collision.

On Friday they rode to Easton, and learned the facts in the case. It seems a party of Kickapoo Rangers had been prowling about the vicinity, making all sorts of threats. They were resolved on taking Mr. Minard and Mr. Sparks, and inflicting vengeance on them. They served a written notice on Mr. Sparks to leave the country prior to the 10th of March, or they would drive him out with violence. The notice was signed by thirty-nine Border Ruffians, a very large majority of whom were unknown to Mr. S. The people were apprehensive of an assault upon them at any moment, and had resolved to defend themselves as well as they could; but were determined never to surrender to a band of outlaws and mercenaries, who had lately shown their character by butchering Mr. Brown.

Mr. Sparks was found uninjured. Mr. Minard was at his own residence, and had prepared himself for a vigorous defense. "He knew his rights, and knowing dared maintain them."

Nothing was found of the Rangers, alias Guerrillas. They have labored to make themselves the terror of the whole country by their brutality. They are composed principally of blacklegs, who follow the river in the summer, and during the winter, for want of other employment, have engaged in the service of the Border Ruffians, and freebooter-like, are parading the country chopping single persons, who chance to fall into their hands, to pieces, and frightening women and children. When not out on an expedition they are found engaged in whiskey drinking, gambling, fighting and similar employments. The Kickapoo Pioneer is their organ, and right well does it represent these whose views and interests it reflects.

The party were reinforced by a small company of the Lawrence cavalry, under command of Captain JOHN GROVER, on Friday. After making a thorough reconnaissance of the country, and satisfying themselves that there was no danger of immediate violence, they set out on their return journey, and arrived in Lawrence on Saturday evening, where they were received by the citizens and several military companies in attendance, with three hearty cheers, and with a general salute. The troops, as they rode into town presented a truly formidable appearance, and reflected great credit upon our citizen soldiery, who are only organized for protection against mob violence, of which enough has been witnessed the last year to show that such an organization is essential.

The thanks of the people are due Col. Dickey, Captains Walker and Grover, and their several commands, for the alacrity with which they answered the call for help, and the gallantry they exhibited in marching to the scene of reported violence, and their willingness to engage with a superior force in defence of the lives and property of their fellow-citizens.

The following reply to the President, by Hon. A. H. REEDER, from the N. Y. Tribune, reflects the highest credit on our Delegate, and entitles him to the sincere thanks of the people of Kansas: Governor Reader in Reply to the President.

Sir: The Special Message of the President of the United States, communicated yesterday to Congress, assails not only myself personally, but also my constituents, whom inclination as well as duty imperiously demands of me to justify and protect. Entirely satisfied as I am with the course adopted, up to this time, by the people of Kansas—convinced that it has been dictated by a desire to preserve the peace, and the reputation and the glory of our country—knowing that it has, at every stage, been characterized by the most conservative moderation and laudable regard for the rights of others—having seen at every step the plainest manifestation of the anxious desire to avoid even the semblance of encroachment or aggression, I should be false to every manly impulse and every sense of duty, if I allowed the aspersions of the Message to pass unnoticed.

Unless the Message shall incite and stimulate new invasions of our Territory and fresh outrages upon our citizens, it will produce to us no regret, as it has caused no surprise. After having seen our people trampled on, oppressed and robbed, on the one hand by the invaders of their soil, and on the other by the influence, the authority, and the officers of the present Administration; after having witnessed the cold-blooded murder of an unarmed and unoffending citizen by an officer of the Administration, who is not only unmolested by the laws and unrebuked by the President who appointed him, but who has, perhaps, strengthened his official tenure and enhanced his chances of promotion by the act; it is not at all surprising that we should, by the head of that Administration, be misrepresented and perverted. After having seen the Chief Magistrate, during five organized invasions of our Territory, unmoved by a single sympathy in favor of an unoffending people, innocent of all wrong, and laboring only to carry out faithfully for themselves the doctrine of self-government, and to build up and extend the greatness of our country—after having seen our invaders coming upon us armed (without proof if not with official permission,) from the contents of the arsenals of the United States, establishing a system of martial law over life and property, regulated only by the uncontrolled will of vindictive and irresponsible men—a system under which life was taken and property destroyed; the highways obstructed; travelers seized, searched and detained; all the pursuits of life paralyzed, and the destruction and extermination of whole settlements threatened and evidently intended—backed up by the sanction and authority of the Federal officers, who pledge publicly the co-operation of the President, and all based upon the fact that a man engaged, perhaps aided, by his friends, had made his escape from an arrest on a constable's peace warrant. After having thus seen our natural and legal protectors joining in the most atrocious measures of oppression and wrong, it is no matter of surprise to see misrepresentation of our position and our objects emanating from the same source.

This is not the mode nor the time in which to discuss the themes of this Message. Expecting, as I have a right to expect from the clearness of the exclusive title I am prepared to show, that I shall enjoy a seat and a voice on the floor of the House, I am willing patiently "to bide my time." At the proper time and place, however, I pledge myself to meet and expose the mis-statements of facts and the errors of law and logic which it contains. I will show that there is nothing but cold cruelty and insult in the request of an appropriation to pay an army or a posse to prevent the people of Kansas from the commission of outrage and treason. I will show that the movement for a State Government is mis-stated as to the facts of its origin and progress, and that all we have done in this direction has been under the sanction of the precepts and examples of all the great men of the country for the last fifty years—of the legislation of Congress and the action of the Executive in repeated and well-considered cases, and of a deliberate opinion of a high and distinguished Attorney General of the United States, and which, as it is a part of the archives of the Executive Department, it is to be regretted the President did not consult before the delivery of the Message. If it is illegality and incipient treason for a new State to be formed without an enabling Act of Congress, I will show that fourteen Senators of the United States stand in this Union by virtue of illegal and treasonable proceedings—that Congress has sanctioned revolution, illegality, and treason, again and again; and that the rank and noxious weed has even flourished in the White House and the Executive Department; and, having vindicated my people, I will also, with the utmost confidence of success, proceed to the minor and secondary task of vindicating myself in such a manner, I trust, as to show the attack to have been ill-advised and unfortunate.

As to the discussion in the Message of the points involved in the contested seat, I shall meet them when the case is heard; and as the House is the sole constitutional judge of the qualifications of its own members, I trust that the minds of members may be kept open and unprejudiced until they shall hear the law and the facts of the case, and that whether the discussion by the Executive of some of the points involved has been made because they were incidental to another subject, or aimed and intended to prejudice my claim, I hope in either case that both sides may be heard before a decision.

This hasty note has swelled to an unpremeditated length. Its object is only to solicit from the House and the public a suspension of judgment as to the position and action of our people—as to my right to a seat, and as to the charges against me in the Message, until I can be heard. Very respectfully, yours, A. H. REEDER.

Washington City, Jan. 25, '56.

What is in the Wind?
The Independence Dispatch states that the militia of the border counties in Missouri are to rendezvous at Fort Scott, in this Territory, on the 29th of February. What business has the military forces of Missouri in Kansas? and why do they concentrate their strength at Fort Scott at that particular juncture? It is a fact that military organizations have been forming everywhere along the border in Missouri, consisting generally of mounted riflemen. We have observed these demonstrations for some time, and now comes a notice to invade the Territory on the 29th inst.

Davy Atchison, in his speech at Platte City a few days ago, told his "Ruffians" to hold themselves in readiness against the 4th of March; that their services would then be demanded; that they would be called upon to march into the Territory. Is it probable their mission is a peaceable one? If so they have as much right here as any citizen. If they are coming for the purpose of destruction, and to drive out the Free State settlers as they claim, and as their presses have emanated from week to week for more than a year, then they are filibusters; they partake of the character of a guerrilla party; they are outlaws; and their destruction is the first demand of nature.

In law a person is not required to wait until he is knocked down before he is justified in resorting to force to disable his assailant. A revolver drawn in a menacing manner upon another, and within bullet reach, is *prima facie* evidence of an intent to take life. To shoot down such a person is considered justifiable homicide.

The people of Kansas have been prepared for a long time; we have observed preparations for months to destroy us; they have invaded our Territory; robbed us of every legal right; and now they seek our utter extinction. They declare their purposes openly; they have promulgated their determination in private conversation, from the forum, and the press! We have appealed repeatedly to the National Executive for redress and protection; we have importuned Congress to come to our assistance; we have sent expresses throughout the Union, detailing our wrongs and asking the kindly interposition of some power to aid us in our extremity. We are left alone, unaided, and unprotected. The only means of defense left us are found in our good right arms, an unerring aim, and Sharp's rifles.

We deprecate a collision with our neighbors in Missouri—we choose to live on terms of friendship and good fellowship with them; we stand ready, as we always have, to vie with them in neighborly kindnesses. We disclaim now and forever that we have ever sought to interfere with the domestic institutions of Missouri; and do not intend to do so save in self-defence. If we are to be destroyed; if our homes are to be wiped from existence; if our women and children are to be made widows and orphans; if all we hold dear has to be sacrificed at the shrine of American slavery—then, when the blow is commenced on the part of our oppressors, we will pray God for instrumentalities to wipe the invaders from the earth! We go further, and will cheerfully exert all the influences which a wise Providence, assisted by inventive genius, have placed in our hands to rid the world of these monsters; or, in the graphic language of Mr. STEARNS, these "wild beasts," for they are destitute of every ennobling impulse which throbs in the bosom of humanity.

We know we express ourselves strongly. We feel as we write, and believe the time is rapidly approaching for action. If others wish to remain silent when threatened with extermination they may do so, but they shall not censure us for pursuing that policy which we believe the times demand.

Business Men's Party.
The Merchants of Lawrence, with their wives and daughters, had a party at the Free State Hotel on Thursday evening last, at which an excellent supper was served, and general good feeling prevailed. After supper the meeting was organized by the appointment of a President and Secretary. Speeches were made and toasts read, and each labored to make the first gathering of our pioneer business men as interesting as possible.

We hope the Secretary will furnish us with the proceedings at length in time for our next issue.

Harper for February.
We should have noticed earlier the receipt of Harper's Magazine for this month from the Book and Periodical Depot of Messrs. Woodward & Fowler. Harper has deservedly received the title of the "Giant of the Monthlies," and its numerous admirers will of course embrace the opportunity of procuring it monthly from the above firm.

Copies of last week's paper, and half a sheet of this week, containing our inside matter, done up in wrappers ready for mailing, at five cents; can be procured at the basement of the Herald of Freedom office.

First Gun from Illinois!
By the Quincy, Ill., Republican of Feb. 5th, we learn that the Representatives from Kansas to the States held forth to a very large number of people on the 4th inst. We regret we cannot give the proceedings of the meeting entire; but as our paper is just ready to go to press we can only publish a condensed account. We extract from the Republican:—
At the Court House last evening a large assemblage met to hear the delegates from Kansas. The following gentlemen from that Territory were present: Judge Smith, A. H. Mallory, Turner Sampson, M. F. Conway, J. S. Emery, and S. C. Smith, who have been appointed by the authorities of Kansas to visit the Free States, and explain to the citizens the position in which the inhabitants of Kansas are now placed, and to solicit aid to meet the difficulties by which they are surrounded.

Messrs. Mallory, Smith, Conway, Sampson and Emery addressed the meeting. After which the following resolutions were adopted unanimously:—

1st. Resolved, That we fully sympathize with our free State brethren of Kansas Territory, and pledge our aid in sustaining them in the rights to govern themselves, and take this occasion to express our disapprobation of the conduct of a portion of the people of Missouri or other States, in illegally invading the free territory of Kansas, and violating the rights of the people living in said Territory.

2d. Resolved, That we will raise \$2,000 as material aid for our Kansas friends, and that the chair appoint a committee of three to make the necessary arrangements in accordance with the views of the gentlemen now with us from Kansas.

The following gentlemen were appointed on the committee: W. B. Powers, J. K. Van Doorn, and George Adams. After three cheers for the admission of Kansas as a free State, the meeting adjourned.

The editor of the Republican makes the following comments:

A considerable portion of the two thousand dollars was subscribed before the meeting adjourned.

In addition to the contribution of money, there is another kind of aid required—the aid of strong arms and brave hearts. The citizens of Kansas say, that Atchison and Stringfellow are the agents of the slave oligarchy in other States as well as Missouri; that money, and arms, and even men are supplied to them and their ruffians to enable them to bear down all opposition, and to force slavery into Kansas; that the plan is to murder all the free State leaders, and overawe their followers, and force them to submit. They have played this game already in the murder of Brown and others, and in the Leavenworth District, where there is a large free State majority, they have partially succeeded in putting down the free State spirit, and the ruffians have everything pretty much their own way. There are hundreds of men along the Missouri frontier of the most reckless character, and who have no hesitation whatever in committing any crime when they think it can be done with safety.

We have been slow to believe that the state of things was really as bad as represented—that the design of the slave party, or their agents in Western Missouri, was to murder in cold blood, and perpetrate the most savage cruelties upon their victims to intimidate others; but such an array of facts has been presented from various and undoubted sources, that those things are really as bad if not worse than they have been reported.

The Kansas people then appeal to the people of the free States, and inquire, will you stand as unconcerned spectators while organized bands from the slave States invade our Territory, destroy our property, deprive us of the rights of free citizens, and murder us in cold blood? The General Government, under the direction of a pro-slavery tool, will render no assistance, but as his message intimates, will help the invaders. Citizens of the free States, what will you do? Will you not intimate to Missouri and the slave States, that unless these invasions are stopped they will interfere with the protection of Kansas? Will you not form companies of armed men, who, if another invasion is attempted, will march immediately to the rescue of the invaded? Will you not proclaim from North to South, that if bands of armed ruffians continue to invade the Territory, and to butcher the citizens of Kansas without hindrance, from the State of Missouri, or the General Government, you will put forth the strong arm of your power, and protect the citizens of the infant Territory in the enjoyment of their inalienable rights.

This is the voice that comes to us from Kansas. What shall be our reply? Shall we turn a deaf ear, or assume an indifference we cannot feel? We much mistake the temper of the people of Illinois if they are not aroused. We have no doubt that companies will be formed in every county of the State, who will be ready to march to Kansas should another attempt to exterminate the freemen of the Territory be made.—The men of the free States cannot stand by and witness the whole array of the slave power crushing into the dust and murdering and destroying a handful of brave spirits, that have left their homes and friends to become settlers in the far West. A general movement should take place, and if this is done promptly, there is little doubt that the intended invasion will be abandoned, and the citizens of Kansas will be permitted to manage their own affairs in peace. A demonstration should be made in the free States at once that will show to the Ruffians, the fact, that the peaceable citizens of Kansas will, at all hazards, and under all circumstances, be protected. This will be an end to invasion.

The dwelling of our friend Capt. Hootox was consumed by fire several nights ago, with the entire contents.

Meanness Putting on a Form.
When we are inadvertently led into errors as to matters of fact, or make any statement inconsistent with truth, it will always afford us very great pleasure to make any correction which the facts may demand. A note to the editor pointing out the discrepancy will be all that is demanded. In this connection we may be permitted to say that we cannot descend to notice the gassy fulminations of demagogues, who resort to the meanest possible way to injure us, for the purpose of building up a ruined reputation. We have in mind the actions of an individual who has been to the trouble of getting up certificates, resolves, &c., with the ostensible object of correcting a matter of fact lately published in our paper, but for the real object of self-laudation at our expense. He probably feels himself a man, but so long as he pursues the course he has lately marked out we must be permitted to write him down a DON-KEY.

Correction.

The following letter was received by Col. LANE, by mail. The hand write and signature induced him, with friends of Gov. WRIGHT in this city, to believe that it came from J. A. WRIGHT, Governor of Indiana. It appears that the author is JOHN W. WRIGHT, of Logansport, Ind., a gentleman of worth and respectability,—one who means just what he says,—the peer of JOSEPH A. WRIGHT in every respect.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 5th, 1855.

DEAR SIR: The intelligence has been received here of your resistance to the Border Ruffians. I have money and sons, and ready at a moment's notice to start to Kansas with five hundred of as good boys as can be found on the Wabash, and to invest the last cent I have got in the expedition. Fight manfully, and you are certain of your reward.—Your friends here are anxious, but they have confidence in JIM LANE. Write me at Logansport, and if possible telegraph. Yours, J. W. WRIGHT.

COL. JIM LANE.

Type and Bullets.

Reports say that our border neighbors are still resolved upon destroying the HERALD OF FREEDOM office. Whether they purpose throwing the type in the river *a la* Territorial Register, we are not advised; but we have resolved on giving them the type gratuitously when occasion demands, but we shall first change their form into bullets, confident the Border Ruffians can appreciate arguments in that shape better than those drawn up logically and printed on paper.

Our military men will observe that we have one ton of metal type in our office; they are at the service of the cause to be cast into bullets and thrown at the enemy when an emergency shall demand their use in that form.

Churches in Kansas.

We observe with very great pleasure that measures are being taken in the East to procure funds for the erection of churches under the auspices of the Congregationalists, in Lawrence, Topeka, Manhattan, Osawatimie, Pottawatomie, Council City, Hampden, and Leavenworth. Large sums have already been donated for this purpose, a lady in Boston giving \$500. Churches, school houses and saw-mills are the great civilizers of the age; but the latter must be the pioneer, while the former should come immediately after.

Post-Offices and Mail Routes.

Elsewhere in this week's paper we publish a list of post-offices and post-routes established in Kansas Territory, which were to have gone into operation on the first of January last. The matter is interesting and valuable to the public. We are indebted to the Hon. A. H. REEDER, our Delegate in Congress, for the list. He will accept our thanks for the same.

Our receipts for subscriptions, during the last week, exhibit demonstrable proof that the public appreciate the worth of the HERALD OF FREEDOM, and are determined to sustain it. Our friends will accept our thanks for their exertions in our behalf, and for their liberal subscriptions. Unless we greatly mistake, the receipts will be much greater for the ensuing weeks, than for any former period since the establishment of our paper.

Horace Greeley was pommelled in the streets of Washington city, not long since, by Rusk, of Tennessee.—Greeley is a non-resistant. Perhaps this was one reason that actuated the bullying Senator from the South to pitch into him.

Non-resistants should come to Kansas if they desire to be cured of the disease. Several remarkable cures have been effected here already.

Banks Elected Speaker.

The rumor we mentioned last week of the organization of Congress, proves to be correct. Banks was elected Speaker by a majority, the plurality rule having been adopted. This is a great triumph for the Republican party, and the chances for our admission into the Union have increased a great many per cent.

Better bend the neck than bruise the forehead.—Danish.

Original Correspondence.

For the Herald of Freedom.
Reply to Gov. Shannon.
LAWRENCE, Feb. 14, 1856.

G. W. BROWN, Esq.—DEAR SIR:—In your paper of last week I observe a letter from Governor Shannon, which, as it contains a one-sided statement, calls for an answer from me.

After Gov. S. had learned the position of our people, he admitted that we had done no wrong, and was only solicitous to remove the invading force without a collision. He said he feared he could not control them, and it was to aid him, at his request, that Gen'l Lane and myself visited Franklin. We told the Governor, distinctly, that we had done no wrong, and we demanded the removal of the murderers and marauders, calling themselves his posse. The Governor, instead of demanding that we should pledge our people to the observance of the laws of the Territorial Legislature, said that he did not pretend to insist upon the enforcement of these laws, but he wanted to have such laws as were common to all countries, particularly criminal laws, respected. He was told plainly, as were the parties at Franklin, that the people of Lawrence, and the Territory generally, repudiated the Territorial Legislature and its acts, but there was no organized opposition to them, every man acting as he thought best.

On Sunday the Governor dined with several citizens of Lawrence and vicinity, and was apparently well pleased with his treatment. After dinner he was invited to the head quarters of the Committee of Safety, and spent a few hours in company with a few ladies who had met in an adjoining room for the purpose of arranging for a social gathering, to come off the next evening. I was not aware that the room was crowded, or that the Governor was unduly excited. During a session of the Committee of Safety, word came from the guard that it was rumored that a portion of the disbanded army were preparing to make an attack upon Lawrence. Thinking it prudent to act under the authority of the government, in case of an attack, I applied to the Governor for some writing to show that we had his approval in defending our town. He readily responded, and said if I would draw up a writing he would sign it. I did so, and he went to the desk, read it very deliberately and signed it. The writing was directed to myself alone in the first instance, but afterwards the Governor told me that Gen'l Lane was dissatisfied because his name was not included and requested me to interline it. This was done accordingly. The evening passed off pleasantly, the Governor saying it was the happiest day of his life. The next morning I received a note from the Governor, requesting that the papers signed by him be kept from the newspapers, as their publication would do no good. I answered him in person that several copies had been taken of them by reporters, and possibly some had been already sent away, but that I would give directions in accordance with his wishes. The result proved that several copies had gone to the printers in the States, as the publication was first made there. It is to be regretted that the Governor should harbor under the impression that the people of Lawrence intended to play tricks upon him. Such was not the case. They felt that the Executive had caused them to be invaded by an armed mob, and robbed them of their property and murdered one of their citizens, and that he was under obligations to repair these injuries so far as lay in his power; and the Governor, at that time, appeared to be very anxious to make the best amends he could.

His attempt now to misrepresent our citizens and the facts in the case is worthy of the severest censure, for we have acted in good faith, and endeavored to shield him from public indignation to the extent of our ability; and even now I would let him make the most of his statements, did he not wantonly assail the motives of those who endeavored to assist him.

As for the letters of Mr. Jones, who calls himself Sheriff of Douglas county, I never considered him a party to the settlement, and never made any statement to him inconsistent with the published terms of the treaty, as it is called, and whatever he may say to the contrary is without foundation in truth. He can make such use of his billingsgate as he likes. Some man once said "no gentleman will insult me, and no other person can." I am sorry, however, to lose the good opinion of Mr. Jones, but I am too poor to pay anything for it.

Yours truly,

C. ROBINSON.

A Sensible Missouriian.

On the fourth page of this week's paper our readers will find a letter from a Missouri slave holder to his son and daughter in Kansas Territory. Through their kindness we have been permitted to publish the greater part of it in the HERALD OF FREEDOM. Hereafter let no one say "good can not come out of Nazareth!"

An adjourned meeting of the

Ministers of every Denomination in Kansas will be held at the Free State Hotel in Lawrence, on Wednesday, 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

E. NUTE, Jr., Sec'y.

Proclamation.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, LAWRENCE, K. T., Feb. 7, 1856.

The voters of the 12th Senatorial District of Kansas Territory, are hereby notified that an election will be held at EASTON, in said District, on SATURDAY, the 23d day of February, 1856, to elect a member of the House of Representatives to fill the vacancy occasioned by the butchery of R. P. BROWN, Esq.

Given under my hand the day and year above written. J. H. LANE, Ch'n Ex. Com.

J. K. GOODIN, Sec'y.

For the Herald of Freedom.

Manhattan Moving.

On Tuesday evening, January 22d, 1856, a meeting was convened to organize a company to oust all jumpers of claims in Ft. Riley District, Kansas Territory. In furtherance of which,

On motion of Judge James D. Woodworth, the meeting was called to order, when Col. John Pipher was chosen President, and James H. Sayre Secretary.

On motion a committee of three was appointed to draw up a constitution,—when the following gentlemen were appointed to serve as said committee: Samuel B. McKenzie, Judge Jas. D. Woodworth, and Charles W. Bebe, who, after retiring, returned with the following Constitution, to wit:

Constitution of the Manhattan Invincibles, framed and adopted at the city of Manhattan, Jan. 22d, 1856.

ARTICLE 1st. Whereas, good government depends upon the virtue, morality, good order and patriotism of the people forming such government, and as Kansas Territory is without law, the undersigned citizens of Kansas Territory agree to form ourselves into an independent volunteer company, for the purpose of protecting each other in our natural, political and personal rights, and as the strong and avaricious are disposed and have ever evinced a disposition to prey upon the weak and unsuspecting, and attempts have frequently, in our midst, been made to trample upon the rights of others in relation to pre-emption claims, and other personal rights; we, therefore, agree to form ourselves into a volunteer company, under the above title, and hereby pledge ourselves to each other and the Territory or State of Kansas, that when called upon by the proper officer, we will immediately repair to the place designated, armed and equipped, according to law.

ARTICLE 2d. The Company shall elect one Captain, one First Lieutenant, one Second Lieutenant, and such other subordinate officers as the Company may think necessary.

ARTICLE 3d. The Company shall be, in all respects, governed by the laws of Congress governing volunteer companies.

ARTICLE 4th. The Captain may call the Company together upon application of five members.

ARTICLE 5th. Bye laws may be, at any meeting, passed and adopted, and this constitution may be altered and amended at any meeting, provided fifteen members are present, and notice thereof has been given, at least one week previous to such meeting.

Which constitution was adopted and signed by the members.

On motion, an election of officers was had, when the following gentlemen were elected to fill the offices respectively:

For Captain, James D. Woodworth; First Lieutenant, Thomas W. Platt; Second Lieutenant, Charles W. Bebe; First Orderly Sergeant, William Horn; Second Orderly Sergeant, Herman Ross; Third Orderly Sergeant, Charles Lovejoy.

On motion, it was resolved that a committee of three be appointed to draft the bye-laws; which committee was composed of the following gentlemen:

Charles W. Bebe, Captain James D. Woodworth, and Samuel B. McKenzie.

On motion of Samuel B. McKenzie, Captain James D. Woodworth was appointed a committee of one, authorizing and instructing him to solicit from His Excellency, Governor Robinson, seventy-five "Sharp's rifles," with the necessary equipments, for the use of the Manhattan Invincibles.

On motion, it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in all of the papers of Kansas Territory.

On motion, meeting adjourned.

JOHN PIPHER, Pres't.

JAMES H. SAYRE, Sec'y.

Sharp's Rifle.

This is a remarkable weapon. It has the moderated groove, is a foot shorter than the United States rifle, and can readily be fired ten times per minute, and from this to sixteen times by an expert hand. It is loaded at the breech, which receives the cartridge by an operation not unlike the opening of a pair of scissors, and with nearly the same facility. It carries a ball with great precision and force, it is not complicated in its construction, is easily cleaned, and suffers no injury from damp weather. These peculiarities of the Sharp rifle renders its use especially convenient for mounted men. The small carbine now used by the United States dragoons, throws a ball with deadly accuracy from a quarter to half a mile. The Courier, from which we gather these facts, says:

"The small pocket pistols are calculated to throw a Minié ball one hundred yards; a rifle suitable for infantry with a range of one mile; and a large gun will throw a two ounce ball or small shell, one mile and a-half, or as far as a man or a horse can be seen to advantage. It is claimed for this latter weapon that it will set on fire a house or a ship at a distance of nearly two miles, and prevent the use of field artillery by killing the horses before the guns are brought within good range.

The owners of this rifle reckon that, in the hands of men well drilled to its use, one of them is equal to ten ordinary muskets, even with bayonets; or in other words, one thousand men armed with Sharp's rifle will keep off ten thousand armed with common guns; inasmuch as at a distance of one hundred feet the rifle can be discharged at least ten times before the bayonet could be used."

A good marksman has hit a target a foot square, at the distance of a third of a mile, ninety-seven times out of a hundred shots, with this rifle. We are told that one of these rifles will throw a ball with sufficient force to perforate an inch board at the distance of a mile. They are formidable weapons, and some of the Free State men in Kansas have acquired great proficiency in their use. The first donation of these instruments was made by individuals in this quarter, and has been followed up by donations from Western and other cities so that the Free State men in Kansas are now well supplied with them—which have so effectively preceded, for a time, at least, a civil war in Kansas.—Boston Journal.